

**Remarks**

Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. (WO 9937486) in view of Lee et al. (US 6,460,961).

1. Rejection of claims 1-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. (WO 9937486) in view of Lee et al. (US 6,460,961) for reasons of record, as recited on pages 2-8 of the above-indicated Office action (part of paper no.5).

**Response:**

Claim 1 has been amended to better distinguish the present invention from Kim et al. and Lee et al. Claim 1 now contains the limitations of claims 4 and 7, and now states that each heater at either the first or second side is connected in series to one heater on the other side. Moreover, the driving circuit can simultaneously drive multiple heaters on the same side or drive individual heaters on the same side, along with the heaters on the other side that share a serial connection with the driven heaters. In addition, claims 1 states that there are at least three distinct heaters in the claimed jet, with at least two heaters being disposed on a first side or a second side of the orifice, and at least one heater being disposed on the other side. Support for these changes to claim 1 is given in paragraphs 0035 and 0036 of the specification and Figs. 10 and 11. No new matter is added through these changes.

All three heaters of the present invention are distinct units. That is, none of these three heaters are different sections of a same heater--each heater is its own distinct unit.

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On the other hand, in Figs.2A-2D, Kim et al. teaches only two heaters 20 and 22, with only one on each side of the orifice. Thus, neither a first side nor a second side of the orifice contains two heaters.

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Likewise, Lee et al. teaches in Figs.2-3 two heaters 120 and 150 formed concentrically around a nozzle 50. Lee et al. does not teach an orifice having distinct heaters disposed on a first and second side of the orifice. Although  
15 Lee et al. mentions that two or more heating elements may be used, it is never mentioned that the heating elements should be arranged with at least two distinct heating elements being disposed on one side and at least one distinct heating element being disposed on the other side.  
20 Instead, Lee et al. teaches in both the abstract and in col. 2, lines 12-14 "two or more heating elements arranged concentrically around a nozzle." Thus, there is no motivation for one skilled in the art to place at least two heating elements on one side and at least one heating  
25 element on the other side to respectively form first and second bubbles on first and second sides of the orifice based on Lee's concentric structure.

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Furthermore, neither Kim et al. nor Lee et al. teach or suggest at least two heaters on either a first or second side, with each heater being serially connected to a heater on the second side. Thus, it is not taught or suggested

that multiple heat rs on the same side can be independently or simultaneously driven, thereby also driving the heater on the other side. For these reasons, the applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is not unpatentable in view

Claims 2-8 and 11-15 have been cancelled, and are no longer in need of consideration. Claims 9 and 10 have each been amended to depend on currently amended claim 1.

Claim 16 has been amended to better distinguish the present invention from Kim et al. and Lee et al. Claim 16 now states that there are at least three distinct bubble generators in the claimed jet, with at least two bubble generators contained in a first bubble generator group or a second bubble generator group and at least one bubble generator in the other of the first bubble generator group and the second bubble generator group. All three bubble generators of the present invention are distinct units. That is, none of these three bubble generators are different sections of a same bubble generator--each bubble generators is its own distinct unit.

As stated above with the remarks pertaining to claim 1, neither Kim et al. nor Lee et al. teach a jet having three distinct bubble generators, with at least two bubble generators being disposed on either the first or second side of the orifice and at least one bubble generator being disposed on the other side of the orifice. Therefore, claim 16 is patentably distinct from Kim et al. and Lee et al., and reconsideration of claim 16 is respectfully requested.

Claim 25 is currently amended to include the limitations shown in currently amended claim 1 where each heater at either the first or second side is connected in series to one heater on the other side. Moreover, the driving circuit can simultaneously drive multiple heaters on the same side or drive individual heaters on the same side, along with the heaters on the other side that share a serial connection with the driven heaters.

On the other hand, Kim et al. and Lee et al. do not show at least two heaters on either a first or second side, with each heater being serially connected to a heater on the second side. Thus, it is not taught or suggested that multiple heaters on the same side can be independently or simultaneously driven, thereby also driving the heater on the other side.

Claim 26 is currently amended to specifically state that two heaters are disposed on the first side of the orifice and one heater is disposed on the second side. The driving circuit can drive the heaters on the first side simultaneously or individually. The heaters, driven individually or simultaneously, disposed on the first side will produce the first bubble. When either or both of the heaters on the first side are driven, the heater on the second side will also be driven to produce the second bubble due to a serial connection between each of the heaters on the first side and the heater on the second side. Support for these changes to claim 26 is given in paragraphs 0035 and 0036 of the specification and Figs.10 and 11. No new matter is added through these changes.

On the other hand, Kim et al. and Lee et al. do not show two heaters on a first side and one heater on a second side, with each heater on the first side being serially connected to the heater on the second side.

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Since claims 9 and 10 are dependant on claim 1, claims 9 and 10 should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Likewise, since claims 17-18 and 21-33 are dependent on claim 16, claims 17-18 and 21-33 should be allowed if claim 16 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 1, 9, 10, 16-18, and 21-33 is hereby requested.

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2. Introduction to new claims 34-43:

New independent claim 34 is based on original claim 16, and contains the limitation of "wherein a number of bubble generators in the first bubble generator group is different from a number of bubble generators in the second bubble generator group." This limitation is fully supported in the specification and in Fig.10 and Fig.11. No new matter is added.

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On the other hand, Kim teaches in Fig.2A and Fig.2B each of the first and second bubble generator groups having one bubble generator. Lee teaches in Fig.6A to Fig.6C bubble generators formed concentrically around an orifice. Neither Kim nor Lee teach or suggest that the first bubble generator group and the second bubble generator group have a different number of bubble generators. Acceptance of new claim 34 is therefore respectfully requested.

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Claim 35 is added to include other limitations contained in currently amended claim 16. Claims 36-37 are

supported in the specification and also in Fig.10 and Fig.11. Claims 38 through 42 are duplicates of claims 21, 22, and 24-26, respectively.


5           Claim 43 has been written to contain the limitations  
of claims 1, 24, and 26. Claim 43 states that two heaters  
are disposed on the first side of the orifice and one heater  
is disposed on the second side. The driving circuit can  
10       drive the heaters on the first side simultaneously or  
individually. The heaters, driven individually or  
simultaneously, disposed on the first side will produce  
the first bubble. When either or both of the heaters on  
the first side are driven, the heater on the second side  
will also be driven to produce the second bubble due to  
15       a serial connection between each of the heaters on the first  
side and the heater on the second side.

No new matter is introduced through any of the new claims.  
Acceptance of claims 34-43 is hereby requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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